

World Studies Chapter 3: The Reformation

Martin Luther

- ✓ Was a monk
- ✓ Travelled to Rome on church business
- ✓ Was seeking the blessings from visiting the Vatican and the Shrines of the Saints
- ✓ Rome is a sacred city to the Roman Catholics of the world
- ✓ Instead of finding the peace and blessing he was looking for, he found
 - Corruption
 - Lack of Interest in Godly things
- ✓ Luther returned to Germany and continued striving to please the Lord
- ✓ What he discovered, changed the world

What did Luther discover?

- ✓ Upon his return to Germany, Luther continued to try to live a life pleasing to God
- ✓ He studied scripture
 - As he studied scripture he learned some important truths
 - 1. It doesn't matter what Martin Luther does
 - 2. He can't be good enough to get into heaven
 - 3. Only God our Father can make a way to enter Heaven
 - 4. The only way that has been made to enter Heaven and eternity with God is the Lord Jesus Christ and his death on the cross
- ✓ He remained a priest so he could try to lead others to Jesus through the truth of the Bible
- ✓ This only lasted a short while, Luther quickly became angry with the church and especially the sale of indulgences
 - indulgences is a replacement for penance a person could buy to allow them to get to heaven quicker
 - originally given for good works but eventually were sold to raise money to make it easier to get to heaven
- ✓ 1517: Pope sent indulgence sellers to Germany to raise money to build St. Peter's Basilica in Rome
- ✓ Sellers said these indulgences were full of extra power
 - Delivering the dead out of purgatory
 - Covering future sins
- ✓ Luther began to speak out against the selling of these indulgences
- ✓ Wrote and posted the 95 theses on the door of the church in Wittenburg
 - Published in German so the common man could read it
 - Statements of debate concerning the sale of indulgence

- ✓ For 4 years, Luther taught, debated and preached against the indulgences until the church in Rome decided he was a trouble maker
- ✓ Rome said Luther must recant (take back all that he said)
- ✓ Luther refused and was excommunicated
 - Expelled from the church and was no longer allowed to participate in the sacraments
 - [Religious symbol](#) or often a [rite](#) which conveys [divine grace](#), [blessing](#), or [sanctity](#) upon the believer who participates in it
 - Removed Luther's salvation
- ✓ Luther was tried at the Diet of Worms
 - Declared an outlaw for standing firm for Jesus Christ and the Bible
 - Life no longer protected by law
 - Could be killed or harmed at any time without fear or punishment for the person who harms him

Religion Changes

- ✓ Luther and other leaders condemned the church for adding tradition to God's Word
- ✓ Three things the Reformers taught that conflicted with the Roman Church
 1. Authority of Scripture
 2. Justification by Faith
 3. Priesthood of the Believer
- ✓ Those who left the Roman church were known as Protestants
 - Received this name when they protested an attempt by German officials to stop the spread of reform
 - Actually strengthened the reformation
- ✓ Luther believed he could follow the Roman Catholic practices as long as it was not extra biblical
- ✓ Other reformers agreed with Luther over certain things but thought they should leave the Roman church completely
 - Called the "Reformed Church"
 - Believed that they should only follow those practices directly commanded in scripture

John Calvin

- Geneva, Switzerland
- Reformed Christians were called Calvinist
- Wrote commentaries on almost all Bible books and explained the Reformation
- Emphasize God's complete control over the universe and that God knows who will be saved

John Knox

- Scotland

- France and England were fighting over control of Scotland
- Reformation renewed fighting because France was Catholic and England was protestant
- Knox was enslaved before finally beginning the Presbyterian church

French Reformers

Huguenots

- Reformed protestants in France
- Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day, 1572
Anti-protestant population of Paris killed thousands of men women and children

England and Henry VIII

- Henry broke with the Roman Church so he could obtain divorce (many of them)
- Two of his children were protestants and helped make the English Protestant church stronger
 - Edward VI
 - Elizabeth I
- Founded the Anglican Church as official church
Church of England

The Catholic Church Reacts

- ✓ Meetings between Catholics and Protestants made no one happy
- ✓ Catholics wanted changes in church
- ✓ Council of Trent was the meeting to determine changes
- ✓ Wrote a statement listing all Roman Catholic beliefs and practices
 - Justification by faith AND works were what made salvation
 - Human priest stood between God and man
 - Corrupt practices stopped and corrupt clergy removed

Societal Changes

- ✓ Martin Luther never planned to marry
 1. First because as a priest, he was not allowed
 2. Second because he was excommunicated and thus an outlaw
- ✓ Did his best to marry off other reformers including a former nun named Katherine Von Bora
 - He ended up marrying her
 - Luther had many very definite ideas about family
 1. Faithful, loving, obedient wife
 2. As parents, discipline children and love them and teach them to obey authority and serve the Lord

- ✓ In Community
 1. Should be servants
 2. Responsible to God for how talents and abilities are used
 3. Focus away from self
 4. Work hard at work (Col 3:17)

Political Changes

- ✓ Many kings and nobles used reform to break away from the Roman church
 - Often the kings and nobles were closely tied with the church
- ✓ Wars of Religion
 - Fought between Protestants and Catholics for 150 years
 - Freed Northern Europe from the Pope
 - Kings and princes gained the right to govern their people instead of checking with the pope for everything
 - Nobles decided whether people were protestant or Catholic
 - Whichever church your area followed is where the religious tax went to
 - If you did not like it, you moved or suffered the persecution

Knowledge Advances

- ✓ Luther translated the Bible from Latin/Greek to German (vernacular)
- ✓ Also wrote most of his writings in German
- ✓ Renewed interest in Science
 - Questioned how and why
 - Experimented
 - Observed
 - Reached conclusions
- ✓ Astronomy
 - Copernicus
 - 1543 said the earth revolved around the sun and not the sun around the earth
 - People made fun of him
 - Galileo Galilei
 - Used telescope to support Copernicus' ideas
- ✓ Medicine
 - Investigation of body and disease
 - Learned anatomy and where everything was in body
 - William Harvey "discovered" the circulatory system (how the heart works)
- ✓ Mathematics
 - Increased use of Arabic numbers
 - Use of decimal points which helped make fractions easier

Changes in Art

- ✓ Music encouraged in church
- ✓ Mannerism
 - Turmoil of Reformation was shown in art by the use of distorted figures e.g. Longer neck or long skinny legs that are disproportionate (uneven, lopsided, unbalanced)
- ✓ Baroque period
 - Mid 1600's to mid 1700's
 - Celebrated life in their art moving away from mannerism
 - Affected all types of art
 - Painting
 - Sculpture
 - Architecture
 - Music
 - Began using octaves and harmony
 - Standardized musical forms
 - Johann Sebastian Bach
 - German
 - Composer and organist
 - George Frederick Handel
 - German born but lived in England
 - Composer of *Messiah*
 - Composers sought to glorify God
 - Show His majesty
 - Express human feelings